Registration of a pregnant woman in the maternity hospital
Palacky University Hospital, Olomouc, Czechia

Objective
The aim of the study was to analyze the results of the implementation of the new health service “Registration of a pregnant woman in the maternity hospital (optimally at 36-37 weeks)” provided as part of outpatient/ambulatory health care at the Palacky University Hospital in Olomouc (FNOL).

Methods
A prospective cohort study. In 2022, a total of 2,271 women gave birth in FNOL, and 2,010 of them were registered in the maternity hospital, defined specific risks were identified and a pregnancy termination strategy was established.

Results
The health service was provided to 88.5% of women giving birth (2010/2271). The age of the mothers was 15-56 years (mean 31.3; median 31), body mass index (BMI) was 13.4-53.1 (mean 24.6, median 23.1). 43.6% of them (877/2010) were low-risk pregnancies and 56.4% (1133/2010) were pregnancies with a defined specific risk. The most frequently identified risks were as follows: RhD negative blood group (18.4%), Diabetes mellitus (13.9%), History of caesarean section (12.0%), Hypertensive disorders (6.5%), Small fetus / Fetal growth restriction (6.3%), Risk of developing hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn (2.5%), Multiple pregnancy (1.6%), Congenital malformation of the fetus (1.3%) and Placentation disorders (0.5%). In 63.4% of them (1275/2010), the pregnancy termination strategy was determined by spontaneous vaginal delivery, in 18.0% (361/2010) by pre-induction of vaginal delivery and in 14.2% (285/2010) by caesarean section. In 4.4% (89/2010) the health service was not implemented correctly because no strategy was established.

Conclusion
The implementation of the new health service will make it possible to replace activity (more frequent antenatal care contacts/visits and routine antenatal cardiotocography) with efficiency (risk identification, determination of the optimal strategy for outpatient/ambulatory antenatal care and timing and mode of delivery) and thereby provide better and safer health care (from a medical point of view, organizational, legislative and economic).